WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for producing graphite carbon powder, comprising filling a container made of carbon with carbon powder which has been prepared from carbon material through crushing in advance, and heating the carbon powder for graphitization by means of ohmic-resistance heating of the container through a supply of electricity to the container.

2. A method for producing graphite carbon powder according to claim 1, wherein the container is employed in a plurality of numbers such that the containers are stacked one on another, electricity is applied from one end of the stacked containers to an opposite end, and ohmic resistance at contact faces of the stacked containers is utilized as a main source of ohmic-resistance heating.

3. A method for producing graphite carbon powder according to claim 1, wherein the container is divided into portions in a direction perpendicular to a longitudinal direction of the container, and the divided portions are assembled to constitute a single container.

4. A method for producing graphite carbon powder according to any one of claim 1 through 3 , wherein electricity is applied from a water-cooled graphite guide electrode which is pressed to the end of the container.

5. A method for producing graphite carbon powder according to claim 4, wherein that graphite material which is inserted between the end of the container and the guide electrode prevents heat loss at the end of the graphite container.

6. A method for producing graphite carbon powder according to claim 5, wherein the graphite containers, the graphite materials and the guide electrodes are covered with carbon powder and/or carbon fiber so that the heating part is insulated and prevented from oxidation.

7. A method for producing graphite carbon powder according to claim 5, wherein at least any one of the part of the graphite containers, the graphite materials or the guide electrodes is placed in an inert gas atmosphere.

8. A method for producing graphite carbon powder according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the carbon powder is heated at a temperature of 2500°C to 3300°C.

9. A graphite powder which is prepared according to the method as described in claim 8, wherein an interlayer distance ($C_0$) in a C-axis direction in crystal is 6.730 Å or less.

10. A graphite powder which is prepared according to the method as described in claim 8, wherein an interlayer distance ($C_0$) in a C-axis direction in crystal is 6.725 Å or less.

11. A heating apparatus for graphite carbon powder which comprises a heating chamber including a feeding section for feeding a container filled with carbon powder; a heating section for heating the container, the heating section comprising terminal electrodes for supplying electricity to the container; and a removal section for removing the container after heating, and which apparatus allows the container to be conveyed from the feeding section to the heating section and then to the removal section, so that the container is heated within the heating chamber through a supply of electricity thereto.

12. A graphite powder which is prepared according to the method as described in claim 11, wherein an interlayer distance ($C_0$) in a C-axis direction in crystal is 6.730 Å or less.

13. A graphite powder which is prepared according to the method as described in claim 11, and wherein an interlayer distance ($C_0$) in a C-axis direction in crystal is 6.725 Å or less.

14. An electrode material for a lithium-ion secondary battery which makes use of the graphite carbon powder as described in any one of claims 9,10,12 or 13.